#### INVADING THE LAND WHERE CAUCASIANS ARE UNWELCOME

Col. Younghusband's Mission to Open Negotiations With the Dalai Lama at Lhasa.

IS AN INTERESTING LAND

Quaint Home of the Tibetans Not Visited By Caucasian for Over a Half Century.

Since 1846 no defiling foot of a Caucasan has trod the sacred precinct of Lhasa. Now Colonel Younghusband has been sent on a mission by the Viceroy of India to open negotiations with the Dalai Lama at Lhasa, as if it were as simple a proposition as to present a letter to the President of the United States. In fact, it is the most difficult mission imaginable today.

rhe Empress of China, with all of the creey and mystery with which she surrounds her presence, is practically as pared to the Grand Lama of Tibet and yet it is the intention of the Indian Government to either hold an audience with the Grand Lama or be prevented by insurmountable force from doing so. The difficulties that he in the path of this undertaking are many and great the most striking being the extraordinary inaccessibility of the sacred city, which is only surpassed by that of its chief ruler and inhabiliant.

Inhabitant

To the Northeast of India lies the great tableland of the world, Tibet, which has China to the East, the desert of Gobi to the North and Turkestan to the West. Its extreme length from East to West is about 1600 miles, and its breadth from North to South, though only 150 miles in the West, stretches to 700 miles slong the Chinese frontier. The country consists of a very high plateau broken up into an infinite number of peaks and valleys. The tableland itself is from 10,000 to 17,000 feet above the sea level. This enormous elevation is botter understood when we consider that Mount Washington is only 8,000 feet high and Mount Blanc, the highest peak in Europe, is only 15,781 feet high. Indeed, many of the passes leading to thas a go through gaps in the mountains hundreds of feet above the top of Mont Blanc. Such elevation precludes the possibility of all vegetation except grass with which the uplands are beautifully covered from May to October.

Hardships of the Travelers. the Northeast of India lies the

Hardships of the Travelers.

The narrowness of the passes through the mountains and the great altitude to which a traveler has to be conducted adds additional hardship to those who like the English expedition come from sea level. A large part of the English troops, however, are the Goorkhas, who are themselves the hardiest of mountaineers. The Goorkhas inhabit Nepal, a small mountain state lying between Tibet and India, and have been for centuries the hereditary enemies of the Tibetans. When last heard of Colonel Younghushand's expedition was within 60 miles of Linsa, having overcome all opposition offered to him by the Tibetan troops, as was very natural, for it was hardly to Hardships of the Travelers. ferred to him by the Tibetan troops, as was very natural, for it was hardly to be supposed that ignorant mountaineers armed with match-locks would have any chance against the nodern, rapid-fire weapons of trained soldiers. But the trouble for the British by no means consist only in overcoming the untrained rabble of Tibetan soldiers. Indeed, it would seem that their difficulties would be only just beginning when Lhasa is reached, and despite the hearty support which the policy of sending this commission to Tibet has received in some quarters, it is genpolicy of sending this commission to foot-has received in some quarters, it is gen-erally believed that it was a serious dip-lomatic error to send this armed body to force an unwilling government to hold a parley with a commission of England. its king in the exercise of his royal powers, and thereafter Tibet was at peace for 800 years, until the trouble between the Mongols and the Hanchus, which arose in China in the sixteenth century, when the Grand Lama of Tibet having applied to the Mongol king for help was freed from Manchu interference and given the title of Dalai Lama, which title has been kept ever since. Later on the Dalai Lama applied to the Manchus for protection My years, until the trouble between the Mongols and the Hanchus, which arose in China in the sixteenth century, when the Grand Lama of Tibet having applied to the Mongol king for help was freed from Manchu interference and given the file of Dalai Lama, which title has been tept ever since. Later on the Dalai Lama teptied to the Manchus for protection tegaling the Mongols, and since 1720 Tibet has been really a dependency of China. BOILS

PYRAMIDS OF PAIN Boils show the blood is in a riotous, feverish

then concentrate at some spot, and a carbuncle or boil is the result. To one already enfeebled by disease, boils seem to come with more free causing the interest.

causing the intensest pain and greatest danger to the already weak and debilitated sufferer. All skin eruptions, from the sometimes fatal carbuncle to the spiteful little cat-boil, are caused by bad blood, and the only way to avoid or get permanently rid of them is to purify and

build up the deteriorated, polluted blood, and counteract the humors

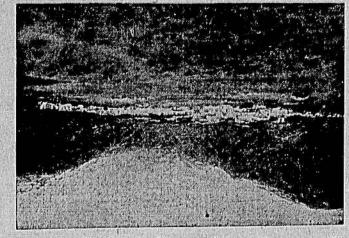
and poisons; and nothing will do this so quickly and thoroughly as S. S. S., which is the acknowledged king of blood purifiers and great-

est of all tonics. Where the blood has become impoverished and is poor and thin, no medicine acts so promptly in building up and restor-

a boil is before it develops, when it is in a state of incubation or formation in the blood; for boils are, after all, only the impurities and poisons bubbling up through the skin, and this will continue in spite of poulticing and lancing itll the blood gets rid of its accumulated poison. The way to stop boils is to attack them in the blood,

and this is what S. S. S. does. All danger of boils is past when the

blood has been thoroughly purified and the system cleansed of all morbid, impure matter. If you are subject to boils, then the same causes that produced them last season will do so this, and the sooner you begin



Brashbung or Depung, near Lhasa, the Largest Monastery of Tibet (10,000 Monks).

-From the Century Magazine.

The authority of China, however, has been of a very tenuous sort, depending chiefly upon a resident official at Linasu. The great value to China of its resident official is from the fact that whenever a new Grand Lama is chosen the Chinese resident is present at the casting of lots upon which the choice depends, as the utmost trickery and wire-pulling controls these elections, is is easy to see how this opportunity can be turned to great value.

The Authority Divided.

The suiritual and political authority is

The Authority Divided.

The spiritual and political authority is divided between the Dalai Lama and the Tashi Lama, much the same as in England there are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York with the further similarity that line the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dalai Lama is more powerful and more highly regarded. Whenever one of the two Lamas die all the names of all male children born just after the death of the Great Lama are laid before his survivor, under the belief that the Buddha has reincarnated himself. Three names are then thrownlinto a golden casket, provided by a former emperor of China. The abbots of the great monasteries assemble, and after a week of prayer the lots are drawn in the presence of the surviving Lama and the Chinese residents. The child whose name is first drawn is the future Grand Lama, each of the terretical that the chinese residents. The child whose name is first drawn is the future Grand Lama, each of lrawn is the future Grand Lama, each o

drawn is the future Grand Lama, each of the other two receiving five hundred pieces of silver.

The abbots to whom reference has been made, are supposed to be incarnations of the lesser Buddhas of Bodhisats though it is not certain whether the honor is inherent in the Abbacy of some great cloister, or the Dalai Lama exercises his right of choosing them. These bigher abbots correspond in many respects to the Roman cardinals. Under them are a large number of Chubil Khans, or lesser Abbots, who are the heads of the smaller monasterles. Their numbers are very large, and there are but, few monasterles in Tibet or Mongolla who do not claim to possess one of these Buddhas.

Besides these mystical persons there are

Besides these mystical persons there are in the Tibetan Church a number of other deacon, full priest, dean, and dector of divinity of the west. At the great yearly festival at thans they make in the Cathedral an imposing array, not much less magnificent than that of the clergy in Rome; for the ancient simplicity of dress has quite disappeared in the growing differences of rank, and each division of the spiritual army is distinguished in Tibet, as in the west by a special uniform. The political authority of the Dalai Lama is confined to Tibet itself, but he is the acknowledged head also of the Budhist Church, throughout Mondolla and China. He has no supremacy over his Tibet's Trade Small.

out which the natives are perfectly iniser-Two great caravans bring in this trade from the north and from the south, and it was in one of these that the most recent traveller to Thet enjoyed himself. In the Century Magazine for August last is an account by a young Russian Mon-gol, Narzunof by name, who went from Southeastern Russia to Lhasa and took the only photographs known of the city it-

Southeastern Russia to Lhasa and took the only, photographs known of the city itself, and its sucred temple, the Potala. The city of Lhasa is the great market place of Tibet and in its streets may be seen Mongols, Hindus, Chinese, Kashmirir, and every race of Asia, only the Europeans being excluded.

The real interest of Lhasa, however, is not in the busy mart of trade, nor in its seclusion, but rather in the fact that it is the spiritual centre for all the Buddhlats in Asia. It would be impossible for

he occidental mind to grasp the power of he influence which Lhasa has over the Buddhists. At Lhasa resides the bedily incarnation of the divine Buddha, and to Lhasa go up by hundreds of thousands annually. Buddhist pligrims from the whole of Asia to be shriven of their sins and firmly placed on the road of salvation. Some 10,009 Monks live in or near Lhasa and these, as well as the other inhabitants, numbering approximately 40,000, are supported by the revenues derived from the pligrims.

Whitee Are Not Paccined

Whites Are Not Received. road naturally made such pligrimages from explorers a thing of rare occurrence. A Jesuit priest, Gruber, was at Lhasa for a year from 1661 to 1662, and he had been

drawing corresponds to the original. This building is occupied by the Dalai Lama and is really the vatican of Buddhism.

In the Potala there are over three thousand rooms, and it is considerably larger than the Vatican, according to Agwang Dordje, who visted Rome some years ago as an envoy from the Dalai Lama. The present Dalai Lama is a young man not more than twenty-nine years old. His name is Tubdanayanitso, and he is of the finest Tibetan type. That is to say, he is almost European in his appearance.

The city of Lhasa is about the same latitude of New Orleans and is 12,000 feet above sea level, notwithstanding which it is not unbearably cold. The maximum recorded temperature in February 1886 is 45 degrees, other maximum 186 degrees.

The Tibetan Dwellings.

to degrees, other maximum.

The Tibetan Dwellings.

The Tibetans say The Tibetan Dwellings.

The dwellings of the Tibetans says the Century for August, 1993, are little houses of stone or dried bricks, and have no stoves. The only method of heating is by braziers, and the first nights Narzunof spent in Lhasa seemed very cold to him. Very soon, though, he grew accustomed to the lack of heat and also to the darkness of the houses. Windows with glass panes were found only in a few palaces of the high priests; in all of the other houses the panes were of paper, either houses the panes were of paper, either houses the panes, or by primitive lamps in the antique Roman style, fed with a vegetable oil.

vegctable oil.

In the beggars quarter the houses are made of ox and goat horns. It is the principle of these beggars to convey the corpses out of the city, as it is against the Buddhist rules to bury the dead. The high priests, indeed, are buried or burned after death, but the low priests and common people are cut to pieces on a flat rock half way between Lhasa and the Convent of Sera, and are left for the birds and the beasts to devour.

LEESBURG, VA.

(Spec'al to The Times-Dispatch)
LEESBURG, VA., August 6.—Dr. J.
William Jones, of Richmond, Va., will aldress the Confederate veterans on August
istn at the Loudoun camp-meeting:
A monument to Confederate veterans
will be creeted on the courthouse lawn
at Leesburg by the Daughters of the Confederacy and Clinton Hatcher Camp. Mr.
Herbert Barbee will probably be the sculptor. The cost will be \$3,000.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gillette, who have
been visiting near Philadelphia, have returned to "Greenway." their country
home.

home...
Mr. H. H. Russell, of Ronceverte, W.
Va., has been visiting friends in Lees-burg. Mr. Russell was formerly high sherin of London county.

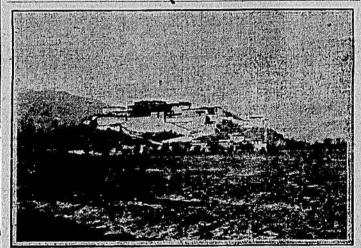
Lay the Corner-Stone.

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The corner-stone of the new Chimborazo public, school building at Thirty-third and Marshall Streets will be laid next Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock by Richmond Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M. Captain Carlton McCarthy will deliver an address, and there will be singing by a chorus of children under the direction of Mr. J. C. Harwood, No special invitations have been issued, but the public is cordially invited.

"The Eduliding will be the model one of the city. It will have nine school rooms for the present but it is litended to enlarge the number as necessity requires.

Mr. Caesar Improving.



Patala, the Residence of the Dalai-Lama, Viewed from the South.

1708 a Capuchin mission entered Lhasa.

ed from Tibet in 1784. Other priests and Capuchins visited Lhasa between 1716 and 1721; but the most important layman visitor was Samuel Van de Putte, of Flushing, who went to Lhasa and resided there some time, becoming a great friend of the Lama and learning the language. He left Tibet in 1737 and unfortunately all the papers describing his observations were burned.

The first and only English visitor was Thomas Manning, a traveler and a Cambridge man, who visited Lhasa in 1812. His visit to Lhasa lasted for nearly five months. The next and last European travelers to Lhasa were Huc and Gabet, two French priests who traveled from China to that city in 1846. They were only allowed to slay a little over six weeks, when they were hurried out. Since that time there have been steady efforts on the part of the British government to get definite information, and to this end it has continually sent trained Hindoos, the most notable of whom was Nain Singh, to study the roads and general topography of the country.

In very recent years the nephew of Walter Savage Landon attempted to reach Lhasa, but was turned back after being fearfully tortured; while Sven Hedin, the greatest traveler now alive, was unable to approach nearer than 150 miles to the city. If, therefore, the British do succeed, they will do so with the certainty of incurring the bitter animosity and race and religious hatred of the people whose shrine they have descrated.

Description of the City.

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Abbe Hue gives the following description of Lines itself, which is perhaps as good a description as can be had: "The sun was about to set as we completed our descent of the innumerable ziszass of the mountain path, Issuing into a wide valley, we beheld on our right Linesa; the famous metropolis of the Buddhist world. The multitude of aged trees which encircle the city as with a girdle or foliage, the lotty white houses, terminating in flat roofs surrounded by turrets, the numerous temples with thought crowned by the palace of the Dalai Lama—all unite to give Linesa a majestic and imposing appearance."

There are thirty great monasteries near Linesa, of which the greatest is just outside the city itself and occupies the Potala or palace temple of the Grind Lama. The accompanying picture of this hulding, is taken from an old Chinese print. It will be seen by comparing the picture with the photograph published which is the only known photograph in existence of the Potala, how nearly the Description of the City.

Book Lists Published.

The lists of books for the public schools tary of the Board of Education. There is a separate list for each county and city all, however, published in one volume.

# Furniture.

No customer ever leaves our store on account of prices. Our stock is so graded that any piece of furniture you may need is here and at a price to fit your

Just a word: Did you ever sleep on a "Felt Mattress?" That's all.

We have the best line in the city at from \$9 to \$15, full size, satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Lots of hot weather yet: How about Porch Goods, Lawn Goods, and last, a

## "Refrigerator?"

Don't be a clam. Buy only the Automatic, it is positively

Sydnor & Hundley, **Broad Street.** 

### HORSES AND HORSEMEN

Orange Horse Show a Credit to the Virginia Circuit and One of Best Yet Held.

CLASSES WERE WELL FILLED

Lot of Hunters and Jumpers There-Garnett Ripple, Lucy Sutherland and Others Win.

With favorable weather conditions. snug entry list and good management, the seventh annual horse show at Orange was a success. The show came off on Wednesday and Thursday last, July 27th and 28th. It was the seventh on the list of Virginia open affairs of the sort, and one of the best of the circuit. The grounds at Orange are right near town and quick-ly reached on foot, while charmingly located, the surroundings being of an ideal with green, groves of forest trees and other rural scenes loom up in the background.

Hunters and jumpers were the main features of the show, but park hacks, saudle and harness horses were much in evidence, too, and most of the classes were well filled. The largest individual exhibitor was Courtland H. Smitn, of the Hampton, Farm, Alexandria, Va., whose stable of hunters and jumpers numbered sixteen head. C. C. West, of Bultimore, had the largest string of harness hores, and the most successful, carrying off prizes in each class that his entries appeared. He captured blue ribbons in the single harness horses classes, those for tandems, pairs and four-in-hands. The Hampton Farm stable is now largely made of registered thoroughbreds, and most of them are bred in lines of the richest sort. Garnett Ripple, the finely formed, handsome pay gelding, by Sidney from Madame Mids, by Outcast or Blue Eyes, a winner in the most select company for seasons past, was the cynosure of many eyes, as was his stable companion, Lucy Sutherland, the brown mare, by St. Carolus, dam Expensive. This mare's dam. Expensive, is a twin daughter of Spendthrift.

A spectacular scene and one

rront Royal, Berryville and Warrenton. The latter closes the circuit of open air

Visit Our Carpet Department for New Designs.

## **JULIUS SYCLE & SON**

August Clearing Sale

end of season; all summer stock marked down at unheard of prices; every dollar's worth of summer goods must be sold regardless of their cost to make room for new fall stock.

SAMPLE SALE LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, \$3 TO \$7

BLOVES.

Long Black and White Silk Gloves, sold for \$1 and \$1.25, summer 63C

BELTS. 25c. Wash Belts, wide effects, 5C \$1 Gilt Belts, 3Dc.

LADIES' NECKWEAR. Wash Stock Collars, sold for 25C

LEATHER GOODS.

WASH GOODS BARGAINS. 25c. and 37 1-2c. Cotton Volles, in dark

and light color, the very thing for early fall dress; end of sea- 15c 20c. Creps de Chine, with white 5C ground and black dots, a yard.... 5C 10c. Batis's Lawn, to close 4c 4c

17c. Cotton Voiles to close

LACE CURTAINS. Special Curtains, early buying saves money—80c., \$1 and \$1.25 a pair,

Real Fine White Lawn Waists, well made, trimmed in lace and medallions, sold from \$1.50 to \$2.50, all in \$1.00 one lot, for

SILK SHIRTWAIST SUITS.

Few left, odd sizes; just one-half rices means a big bargain for you.

SILK WAISTS.

Spring styles, means a big saving; just one-half prices, that's all. 

WRAPPER BARGAINS.

ETON SILK JACKETS.

For cool evenings—the very thing for early fall wear; \$15 kind \$9.00 for .....

Umbrellas and Parasols.

All light Parasols marked down to Children's School Parasols, Use. 69C

WINDOW SHADES. 

\$2.00 Black Grenadines 89o. Black Silk Grenadines, forty-four inches wide, end of season 200

#### &&&&&&&&**&** SUGGESTIVE THOUGHTS FOR RICHMOND'S YOUNG MEN.

By a Successful Richmond Merchant. 

Your paper is seeing fit to call attention to some of the men who have done a part in making Richmond what she is to-day. The subject causes some of us to recall the struggies of bygone days; the obstacles which were overcome and the developments wrought in men by necessity. We rejoice that out of the assies of 1805 has grown the temple of 1904, and naturally we have a genuine concern for the future of our city. If that she is to be one of the most desirable cities in this country, on many accounts, I have not the least doubt, and of or my purpose in this article, I need not stop to tell why I am thus convinced. My chief concern being found in the question—Who is to build on the foundation laid, and who is to enjoy the furths thereof?

Richmond should, in my opinion, be the manufacturing city for the foundation laid, and who is to enjoy the furths thereof?

Richmond should, in my opinion, be the manufacturing city for the foundation laid, and who is to enjoy the furths thereof?

Richmond should, in my opinion, be the manufacturing city for the South Atlantic States at least, and when I see how much of talent has been imported within the past few years to conduct the control plants already established, not only here, but throughout the section alluded to, I am prompted to reason for a momeniwith our Richmond young men who desire to make this their ablding place.

In this connection, my very soul goes out to the technological schools in our middst, and thes boys who are patronizins them.

On the streets, behind the counters, in the scholar on a street, but throughout the section alluded to, I am prompted to reason for a momeniwith our Richmond young men who desire to make this their ablding place.

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Richmond should, in my opinion, be the manufacturing city for the South Aliant tic States at least, and when I see how much of talent has been imported within the past few years to conduct the control plants already established, not only here, but throughout the section alluded to, I am prompted to reason for a moment with our Richmond young men who desire to make this their abiding place.

In this connection, my very soul goes out to the technological schools in our midst, and the boys who are patronizing them.

On the streets, behind the counters, in the clubs, on every hand I see hundreds of young men to-day who are comparatively dependent upon positions which they now fill and out of which, if they were thrown, they would hardly know where to look next, for there are ten times their numbers ready to take their places.

They have nothing they can call their own; they fill a place, but do not command a position. They are "stem windown with the day. They get scant-down and the south and the south and the south and the carpeters in them as strong and run down with the day. They get scant-down with the day. They get scant

And the control of the state of the control of the

to put your blood and system in good oader the better the chance of going through the spring and summer season without boils or other 'painful and irritating skin eruptions. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and can be taken with perfect safety by old and pild and pleasant in its action, and unequaled as a cure for boils and

to attack them in the blood,

ing its richness, purity and

mild and pleasant in its action, and unequaled as a cure for holls and kindred eruptions. Write us if you would like medical advice or other THE SWIFT SPECIFIC GO., ATLANTA, GA.